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1□□□□□ $f(x) = x - \frac{x}{e^a} (a > 0)$ □□□□□□□ x_1, x_2 □□ $x_1 < x_2$ □□□□ $\frac{x_1}{x_2} < \frac{e}{a}$ □

□□□□□□□ $f(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{a} e^{\frac{x}{a}}$ □

□ $f(x) > 0$ □□ $x <alna$ □□ $f(x) < 0$ □□ $x >alna$ □

∴ $f(x)$ □ $(-\infty,alna)$ □□□□□□□ $(alna,+\infty)$ □□□□□□

∴ $f(x)$ □ $x =alna$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□ $f(alna) =alna- a$ □

□□□ $f(x) = x - \frac{x}{e^a} (a > 0)$ □□□□□□□ x_1, x_2 □□□ $alna- a > 0$ □

□ $a > e$ □

∴ f □ a □ $=a- e > 0$ □

∴ $x_1 < a <alna < x_2$ □

∴ $x_2 - x_1 >alna- a = -aln\frac{e}{a}$ □

□ $x_1 - x_2 <aln\frac{e}{a}$ □

□ $\frac{1}{a}(x_1 - x_2) <ln\frac{e}{a}$ □

□ $x_1 = e^{\frac{x_1}{a}}$ □ $x_2 = e^{\frac{x_2}{a}}$ □

∴ $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{e^{\frac{x_1}{a}}}{e^{\frac{x_2}{a}}} = e^{\frac{1}{a}(x_1 - x_2)} < e^{\frac{ln\frac{e}{a}}{a}} = \frac{e}{a}$ □

2□□2021•□□□□□□□□□□ $f(x) =lnx- ax + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ □

1 $a = \frac{5}{2}$ $f(x)$

2 $a = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$ $x_1, x_2 (x_1 > x_2)$ $f(x)$ $y = \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} - \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2}$

$a = \frac{5}{2}$ $f(x) = \ln x - \frac{5}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2$ $x > 0$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{5}{2} + x = \frac{(x - \frac{1}{2})(x - 2)}{x}$

$f(x) > 0$ $0 < x < \frac{1}{2}$ $x > 2$ $f(x) < 0$ $\frac{1}{2} < x < 2$

$f(x)$ $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ $(2, +\infty)$ $(\frac{1}{2}, 2)$

$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - a + x = \frac{x^2 - ax + 1}{x}$

$x_1, x_2 (x_1 > x_2)$ $f(x)$

x_1, x_2 $x^2 - ax + 1 = 0$

$x_1 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$ $x_2 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$ $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}} = \frac{a^2 - 2 + a\sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$

$a = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$ $y = a^2$ $y = a$ $y = \sqrt{a^2 - 4}$

$y = \frac{a^2 - 2 + a\sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}$ $\frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{a^2 - 2 + a\sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} \dots \frac{\frac{16}{3} - 2 + \frac{8}{3}}{2} = 3$

$t = \frac{x_1}{x_2} (t, 3)$ $y = \frac{2(x_1 - x_2)}{x_1 + x_2} - \ln \frac{x_1}{x_2} = \frac{2(t - 1)}{t + 1} - \ln t$

$g(t) = \frac{2(t - 1)}{t + 1} - \ln t = 2 - \frac{4}{t + 1} - \ln t$

$g(t) = \frac{4}{(t + 1)^2} - \frac{1}{t} = -\frac{(t - 1)^2}{t(t + 1)^2} < 0$ $g(t)$ $[3, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = 1 - \ln 3$$

$$3 \text{ } f(x) = ae^{-x} + \ln x - 1 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$1 \text{ } a, e \text{ } f(x)$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } x_1 \text{ } x_2 (x_1 < x_2) \text{ } x_1 + x_2, \frac{(2e+1) \cdot \ln 2e}{2e-1} \text{ } x_1 \text{ }$$

$$1 \text{ } (0, +\infty) \text{ } f(x) = -ae^{-x} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{e^x - ax}{xe^x}$$

$$a, 0 \text{ } f(x) > 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a, e \text{ } f(x) = 0 \text{ } e^x - ax = 0 \text{ } g(x) = e^x - ax \text{ } g'(x) = e^x - a$$

$$0 < x < \ln a \text{ } g'(x) < 0 \text{ } g(x) \text{ } x > \ln a \text{ } g'(x) > 0 \text{ } g(x)$$

$$\therefore g(x) \dots g(\ln a) = e^{\ln a} - a \ln a = a(1 - \ln a) \dots 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \dots 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a, e \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, +\infty)$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0 \text{ } \begin{cases} e^{x_1} - ax_1 = 0 \\ e^{x_2} - ax_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{x_2/x_1} = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \text{ } \frac{x_2}{x_1} = t$$

$$t > 1 \text{ } x_2 = tx_1 \text{ } e^{e^{x_1}} = t \text{ } x_1 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1} \text{ } x_2 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1}$$

$$\therefore X_1 + X_2 = \frac{(t+1) \ln t}{t-1}$$

$$H(t) = \frac{(t+1) \ln t}{t-1} \quad (t > 1)$$

$$H'(t) = \frac{t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t}{(t-1)^2}$$

$$\varphi(t) = t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t \quad \varphi'(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{2}{t} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2} > 0$$

$$\varphi(t) \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\varphi(t) > \varphi(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore H(t) > 0 \quad H(t) \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$X_1 + X_2 = 2e - \frac{1}{2e} - 2 \ln 2e \quad H(2e) = \frac{(2e+1) \cdot \ln 2e}{2e-1}$$

$$\therefore H(t) > H(2e)$$

$$\therefore t \in (1, 2e) \quad \frac{X_2}{X_1} > 2e$$

4. 2021 • $f(x) = ae^{x-1} + \ln x - 1 \quad (a \in \mathbb{R})$

1. a, e 是 $f(x)$ 的极值点

2. $f(x)$ 在 $x_1, x_2 \quad (x_1 < x_2)$ 处取得极值 $X_1 + X_2 > 2 \ln 3$ 是否成立

$$\text{monotonically increasing on } (0, +\infty) \quad f(x) = -ae^x + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{e^x - ax}{xe^x}$$

$$a, 0 \quad f(x) > 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$0 < a, e \quad f(x) = 0 \quad e^x - ax = 0 \quad g(x) = e^x - ax \quad g'(x) = e^x - a$$

$$0 < x < \ln a \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad g(x) \quad x > \ln a \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad g(x)$$

$$\therefore g(x) \dots g(\ln a) = e^{\ln a} - a \ln a = a(1 - \ln a) \dots 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \dots 0 \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a, e \quad f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$2 \quad f(x) = f(x_2) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} e^{x_1} - ax_1 = 0 \\ e^{x_2} - ax_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$e^{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{x_2}{x_1} \quad \frac{x_2}{x_1} = t \quad t > 1 \quad x_2 = tx_1 \quad e^{t-1}x_1 = t$$

$$\therefore x_1 = \frac{\ln t}{t-1}, x_2 = \frac{t \ln t}{t-1}$$

$$\therefore x_1 + x_2 = \frac{(t+1) \ln t}{t-1}$$

$$h(t) = \frac{(t+1) \ln t}{t-1} \quad (t > 1) \quad h(t) = \frac{t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t}{(t-1)^2}$$

$$\varphi(t) = t - \frac{1}{t} - 2 \ln t \quad (t > 1) \quad \varphi'(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{2}{t} = \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2} > 0$$

$$\therefore \varphi(t) \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \varphi(t) > \varphi(1) = 0$$

$$\therefore h(t) > 0 \quad h(t) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$x_1 + x_2, 2 \ln 3 \quad h(t), 2 \ln 3 \quad h(3) = 2 \ln 3$$

$$\therefore t \in (1, 3] \quad \frac{x_2}{x} \quad \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$5 \text{ } 2021 \bullet \text{ } f(x) = \ln x$$

$$1 \text{ } g(x) = x^2 f(x) \text{ } \text{monotonically increasing}$$

$$2 \text{ } \forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty) \quad f(x_1 x_2) = (x_1 + x_2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}\right)$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) = \ln x \quad g(x) = x^2 f(x) = x^2 \ln x \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

$$g'(x) = x(2 \ln x + 1)$$

$$g'(x) < 0 \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ is decreasing on } (0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}) \text{ and increasing on } (\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}, +\infty)$$

$$2 \text{ } \forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty) \quad f(x_1 x_2) = (x_1 + x_2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}\right)$$

$$\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 = x_1 + x_2 - \frac{1}{x_1} - \frac{1}{x_2}$$

$$\ln x_1 - x_1 + \frac{1}{x_1} + \ln x_2 - x_2 + \frac{1}{x_2} = 0$$

$$h(x) = \ln x - x + \frac{1}{x} \quad x \in [1, +\infty) \quad h(1) = 0$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 1 - \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{(x^2 - x + 1)}{x^2} < 0$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ is decreasing on } [1, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore H(x), h'(x) = 0$$

$$\therefore H(x_1) + H(x_2) = 0$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in [1, +\infty) \quad f(x_1 x_2) = (x_1 + x_2) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x_1 x_2}\right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - x + a \ln x$$

$$f'(x)$$

$$a < \frac{5}{2} \quad f(x) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad \frac{f(x_1)}{x_1} + \frac{f(x_2)}{x_2}$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} - 1 + \frac{a}{x} = \frac{-x^2 + ax - 1}{x^2}$$

$$H(x) = -x^2 + ax - 1 = \Delta = a^2 - 4$$

$$-2, a, 2 \quad H(x), 0 \quad f'(x), 0$$

$$f(x) \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 2 \quad H(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} > 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} > 0$$

$$x \in (0, \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \quad H(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$x \in (\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \quad H(x) > 0 \quad f'(x) > 0$$

$$x \in (\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty) \quad H(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \text{ in } (0, \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \cup (\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \cup (\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$a < -2 \quad h(x) = 0 \quad x_1 = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} < 0 \quad x_2 = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2} < 0$$

$$x \in (0, +\infty) \quad h(x) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad f(x) \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a, 2 \quad f(x) \text{ in } (0, +\infty)$$

$$a > 2 \quad f(x) \text{ in } (0, \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \cup (\frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}) \cup (\frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2}, +\infty)$$

$$2 \quad f(x) \quad x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_1 < x_2$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = a \quad x_1 x_2 = 1 (x_2 > 1) \quad a < \frac{5}{2} \quad 1 < x_2 < 2$$

$$\frac{f(x_2)}{x_1} + \frac{f(x_1)}{x_2} = 2 - x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2} + (x_2 - \frac{1}{x_2}) \ln x_2$$

$$g(x) = 2 - x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2} + (x^2 - \frac{1}{x^2}) \ln x \quad (1 < x < 2)$$

$$g'(x) = -x + \frac{1}{x^3} + 2(x + \frac{1}{x^3}) \ln x = \frac{1 - x^4}{x^3} + 2 \frac{1 + x^4}{x^3} \ln x = \frac{1 + x^4}{x^3} (\frac{1 - x^4}{1 + x^4} + 2 \ln x)$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1 - x^4}{1 + x^4} + 2 \ln x \quad h(x) \quad g'(x) \quad (1, 2)$$

$$h'(x) = \frac{-8x^3}{(1 + x^4)^2} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{-8x^4 + 2(1 + x^4)^2}{(1 + x^4)^2 x} = \frac{2(1 - x^4)^2}{(1 + x^4)^2 x} \dots 0$$

$$h(x) \quad h(x) > h(1) = 0 \quad g'(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \quad g(x) \in \left(0, \frac{15}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{9}{4}\right)$$

② $a > 0$ $f(x) = 0$ $x = -\ln a$ x $f(x)$ $f(x)$

x	$(-\infty, -\ln a)$	$-\ln a$	$(-\ln a, +\infty)$
$f(x)$	+	0	-
$f'(x)$		$-\ln a - 1$	

$\therefore f(x)$ $(-\infty, -\ln a)$ $(-\ln a, +\infty)$

$\therefore y = f(x)$

① $f(-\ln a) > 0$

② $\xi \in (-\infty, -\ln a)$ $f(\xi) < 0$

③ $\xi_2 \in (-\ln a, +\infty)$ $f(\xi_2) < 0$

$f(-\ln a) > 0$ $-\ln a - 1 > 0$ $0 < a < e^{-1}$

$\xi_1 = 0$ $\xi \in (-\infty, -\ln a)$ $f(\xi_1) = -a < 0$

$\xi_2 = \frac{2}{a} + \ln \frac{2}{a}$ $\xi_2 \in (-\ln a, +\infty)$ $f(\xi_2) = (\frac{2}{a} - \frac{2}{e^{\frac{2}{a}}}) + (\ln \frac{2}{a} - \frac{2}{e^{\frac{2}{a}}}) < 0$

$\therefore a \in (0, e^{-1})$

(ii) $f(x) = x - ae^x$

$a = \frac{x}{e^x}$

$g(x) = \frac{x}{e^x}$

$g(x) = \frac{1-x}{e^x}$

$\therefore g(x)$ $(-\infty, 1)$ $(1, +\infty)$

$$\forall x \in (-\infty, 0] \implies g(x) \leq 0 \quad \forall x \in (0, +\infty) \implies g(x) > 0$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \implies a = g(x_1) \implies a = g(x_2)$$

$$\forall a \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \implies g(x)$$

$$\therefore x_1 \in (0, 1) \quad x_2 \in (1, +\infty)$$

$$\forall a_1, a_2 \in (0, \frac{1}{e}) \quad a_1 > a_2 \implies g(m_1) = g(m_2) = a_1 \quad 0 < m_1 < 1 < m_2$$

$$g(n_1) = g(n_2) = a_2 \quad 0 < n_1 < 1 < n_2$$

$$\forall g(x) \in (0, 1)$$

$$\forall a_1 > a_2 \implies g(m_1) > g(n_1) \implies m_2 < n_2$$

$$\forall m_1 > n_1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{m_1}{m_2} < \frac{n_1}{m_2} < \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\forall \frac{x_2}{x_1} \implies a$$

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